

Hats.

Your wants have been
ing customers mean
and we sell. Just now
er. All the season's
cc. Early orders for

ROS.,

ALL.



47 S. Broad St.
In residences or shops.
All work guaranteed;
your pipe bursts telephone

ENDRIX & CO.

number of special bargains
directed to offer. In every
have directed us to sell
get. We have a beautiful
age, north side, all con-
we want an offer on. We
of lots on South Pryor,
Dodd avenue and Cooper
will sell very cheap.

new cottage in Human Park
change for a 4-room house
am or neighboring streets.
all bargains on the Peach-
d, Jackson, Pryor, Capitol
tion street, West End and
the city. Call on us and
suit, let us tell you where
we. We have sold a large
property recently, but are
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

LEY BROS.

state, and Loans.
Peachtree house and lot
than a mile out—the cheap-
the street.
avenue house, 5 rooms,
d, lot \$100—cheap—north
om house and lot, \$1500, in
location on a north
lot is worth \$200 a front
you want bargain, location
suit, let us tell you where
we. We have sold a large
property recently, but are
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

R RENT

rs & Sons, 48 North
et, Corner Walton.
... \$45.00
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BMAN & SON,

ne, Renting and
eans,
chtree St.

Home of 7 rooms; pretty
house. This place is a
in the most desirable
listed on our books at
cedent opportunity to
come at a sacrifice. Call
get full particulars.

68 per month for about
interest buys the best
built home in the city
ney. Every convenience
Money was not spared
The lot is a corner
avenue, in an A No. 1
you are looking for a
case you.

& DUNSON,

TE AND LOANS.
2—New \$2000, 2-
between Washington
lot only \$2500.
Y. HOUSE, close in
4710 ft. lot, new
sited for drug par-
will rent for \$1000
be bought for \$1000
half block state cap-
CE LOT, near junction
just \$2500.
OUSE, every conven-
terms
end at 7 per cent.
Equitable build-
ing

FLAMES FORCED
HIM TO SUICIDE

Desperado Etlinger Preferred Death
to Surrender.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE

Pose of 2,000 Men Kept the House
Surrounded.

FIRE USED AS A LAST RESORT

Mrs. Etlinger and the Children Es-
caped—Story of the Fatal
Fight.

Bellefonte, Pa., March 6.—After holding
the sheriff of Centre county and 2,000
armed citizens at bay for twenty-four
hours the desperado, William Etlinger,
was only driven from his house today
when the burning embers of the structure
were falling about his head, and then
desperate to the last and preferring death
by his own hands to surrender, he blew
out his brains upon the threshold of his
dwelling.

All efforts to dislodge the man had been
in vain until Sheriff Condo found a man to
risk his life in setting fire to the struc-
ture. Then it was that Etlinger allowed
his two little children to leave the burning
building, but his wife only escaped death
by breaking away from her husband's
grasp, as he had intended to kill her as
well as himself.

As it was Etlinger fired four shots after
the woman as she fled from the building
and then stepped outside and killed him-
self.

Etlinger lived in the little village of
Woodward, in the eastern end of this
county. He was about twenty-five years
of age and among his neighbors he had
the reputation of being a man whom it
was not best to provoke. Several months
ago he assaulted his father-in-law, Ben-
jamin Benner, and nearly scalped him
with a piece of cordwood.

Etlinger was arrested at the time and
brought here. He secured bail, but when
the case was called for trial Etlinger
failed to appear. A bench warrant was
issued for his arrest, but the man had
taken refuge in the mountains that sur-
rounded the hamlet in which he lived. He
was occasionally seen, but none of his
neighbors were venturesome enough to at-
tempt his arrest.

Shot the Constables.
Yesterday afternoon Constable Barnes
heard that Etlinger was at home. There
had been a feud between Barnes and Et-
linger and the constable determined upon
the arrest of his enemy. He deputized C.
G. Motz and John Hosterman to assist
him in arresting Etlinger.

The three went to the house of Etlinger
and found that the latter, with his wife
and three-year-old daughter and two-year-
old son, had barricaded themselves in the
second story of their frame dwelling. The
officers entered and Barnes kicked in a
panel of the door on the second floor.
Evidently reckoning on no desperate re-
sistance, the constable started to crawl
through the broken door into the room in
which Etlinger had taken refuge. The man
had prepared himself for resistance, how-
ever, and as Barnes's head and shoulders
appeared in the room Etlinger fired a rifle
ball through his head, killing him in-
stantly. Etlinger then fired through the
door at the other two men and Motz was
struck and badly hurt. The two deputized
constables beat a hasty retreat from the
house.

Two Others Wounded.
They aroused the town and the men
rushed up their firearms and hastened
to Etlinger's dwelling. A shot from the
house quickly warned every man that
came within range that Etlinger was pre-
pared to do further murder in the defense
of his person. Sheriff Condo was tele-
graphed for here and with sixteen armed
deputies went to Woodward on a special
train.

During the siege yesterday afternoon Et-
linger sent a shot through the window of
a house next to his and Frank Gelschweit,
who was lying ill therein, was hit and
dangerously wounded. A little later Et-
linger fired into the house of Mrs. Robert
Miller and the bullet just missed that
lady, John Musser, who was watching
Etlinger's house, was shot in the neck
and severely wounded.

Surrounded by 2,000 Men.
Upon the arrival of the sheriff on the
scene that official took charge of the siege.
The thousand and more men around the
house kept up a fusillade of shots until the
barricade of the little town was ex-
hausted.

The only way that seemed possible to
dislodge Etlinger without sacrificing the
lives of several men was to fire the house,
but, on account of the children and Mrs.
Etlinger, the sheriff determined not to re-
sort to this except as a last measure. The
house was guarded throughout the night
and as the news of the siege had spread
by daylight there were fully 2,000 armed
men about the house.

Afraid of Etlinger's Bullets.
This morning Sheriff Condo determined
upon attempting to carry the house by
storm. With a number of deputies he
made a rush for the building, but the
whistle of the bullets from Etlinger's
winchester speedily took the courage out
of the storming party and drove them
back under cover. Then the sheriff de-
clared to fire the building. James Cornely,
a Bellefonte deputy, volunteered to apply
the torch. Under the cover of a fierce
fire directed against the house by the
crowd Cornely made his way to the

building and applied the torch and returned
in safety.

The flames made slow headway and
it was fully an hour before the building
was fairly ablaze. The heat of the fire
drove Etlinger and his family to the cel-
lar. When the building had become too
hot for habitation the cellar door was
stealthily opened and the two babies
pushed through into the street.

Tried to Kill His Wife.

Closely following the children Mrs.
Etlinger burst through the cellar door and
staggered out. The crowd was hot in
anger against the woman, as they believed
that she had assisted her husband in de-
fending the house, and as she made her
appearance a cry went up: "Shoot the
witch."

Cooler heads raised a shout and pre-
vented any firing at the woman. As she
fled from the house her husband fired
four times after her, but each shot went
wide of the mark.

Death by His Own Hand.

By this time the building was ablaze
from cellar to roof, and with the choice of
death by cremation or at the hands of the
mob, Etlinger decided to kill himself.

He suddenly stepped from the cellarway
with a rifle in one hand and a revolver in
the other. On a demand to surrender the
outlaw threw down his gun.

Yelling that he would not be taken alive,
he put the revolver to his head and fired
two bullets into his brain, falling dead in
the doorway.

A rush was made for the door and the
dead body of Constable Barnes was drag-
ged from the burning building just as the
roof fell in. The crowd was nighted to
find that not only had the entire top of
Barnes's head been shot away, but that
his throat had been cut from ear to ear.

Made His Wife a Prisoner.

When Mrs. Etlinger had somewhat re-
covered her composure she told that she
was not a willing defender of the house
with her husband, but that she had been
detained by him. To insure her not escap-
ing, he had tied her feet together.

Etlinger had anticipated an attempt to
arrest him and had made a veritable fort
and arsenal of his house. It was his plan
to hold out as long as possible and when
driven to extremities to give liberty to the
children and kill his wife and himself.

Mrs. Etlinger prostrated by the ter-
rible experience through which she passed
and her reason is threatened.

BLUE BOOK OF THE BOUNDARY.

ENGLAND HAS COMPILED HER
SCHOMBURGK LINE FACTS.

Volume Consists of Nearly 450 Fool-
scap Pages with an Additional
Book for the Maps.

London, March 6.—The expected Vene-
zuelan blue book which is entitled "Docu-
ments and Correspondence Relating to the
Question of the Boundary of Venezuela,"
was issued yesterday evening. The book
consists of 448 foolscap pages with a
separate book containing maps.

The book opens with forty pages compris-
ing a preliminary statement dealing with
the history of the territories from 1530 un-
til the issuance of her majesty's memoran-
dum of 1908 to 1796 with heretofore had
regards the boundary between Venezuela
and that country. The territories
now known as British Guiana and Vene-
zuela had been under the control of the
Dutch since the date of their discovery and 1668
the Spaniards and the Dutch occupied por-
tions of this territory, the extent of such
occupation by each country to be a matter
of consideration.

"In 1530 the united provinces of the Neth-
erlands threw off their allegiance to the
Spanish crown and became independent, which last-
ing uninterrupted for seventy
years. In January, 1668, peace was conclud-
ed by the treaty of Munster, by which
Spain acknowledged the independence of
the Netherlands and the two countries
respectively confirmed their then posses-
sions in the South American country.

From 1668 to 1796 with the exception of
the interval between 1781 and 1793 the
Dutch remained in possession of the terri-
tory they had occupied prior to the treaty
of Munster and extended their settlements
within it.

"In 1796 the territory now known as British
Guiana was acquired by Great Britain. The
acquisition was recognized and confirmed
by a treaty concluded in 1814. In 1810
Venezuela revolted, but her independent
existence apart from the United States
of Columbia, with which she was for a time
merged, did not commence until 1830 and
was not formally recognized by Spain until
1845. It is, therefore, held that the fol-
lowing conclusions have been clearly es-
tablished: 1. That prior to 1530 the Dutch
had established themselves on the coast of
Guiana. 2. That prior to 1796 the Spaniards
had established their settlements in
Guiana. 3. That by 1793 the Dutch settle-
ments in Guiana extended along the coast
the whole way from the River Marouini to
the mouth of the Orinoco. 4. That up to 1793
the interior upon the rivers Essequibo,
Cuyuni, Pomeroon, Waini and Barima
and their tributaries. 5. That up to 1793
the Spaniards had occupied the interior
upon the rivers Essequibo, Cuyuni, Pomeroon,
Waini and Barima and their tributaries. 6. That
subsequent to 1796 Great Britain has continuously
remained in possession of the territory and
has extended her settlements within it.

NECESSARY PAPERS RECEIVED.

Southern States Exposition Company
Has Been Incorporated.

Chicago, March 6.—The Southern States
Exposition Company of Chicago is incorpo-
rated. Yesterday the company received the
necessary papers from the secretary of
state. That this would be the case was
for a direct issue to be made as to how
far the president is independent of the
popular will as expressed by the practical-
ly unanimous vote of both houses of con-
gress.

Another Denial in Order.

Washington, March 6.—A Madrid pa-
per published yesterday that Senator
Dupuy de Lome had telegraphed to
the government that President Cleve-

GROVER HAS NOT
TOLD HIS VIEWS

Denies an "Authorized" Statement That
Was Sent Out.

IT STARTED WITH MR. OLNEY

Cleveland Says He Doesn't Know His
Own Views.

CABINET MEETING WAS VERY WARM

It Is Said That the President and Sec-
retary Olney Exchanged Some
Lively Words.

Washington, March 6.—(Special.)—Presi-
dent Cleveland came out in a statement
this afternoon in which he denies any
authority whatever for the "authorized"
statement recently given out to the press
from the state department, and he adds
that he has never found any difficulty in
communicating to the people, in a manner
which leaves no doubt as to its authen-
ticity, any statement purporting to
represent his views. With this the presi-
dent concludes.

He does not give his position on the
Cuban question. He simply denies that
he has given out anything for publication
without denying the correctness of that
statement. It is possible that the presi-
dent intends to make a statement of his
position when the concurrent resolutions,
which will be adopted by the senate on
Monday or Tuesday, go to him. Indeed,
the Cuban question has stirred up so much
feeling here and throughout the country
that the president may be forced to pub-
licly define himself.

It develops tonight that the statement
given out by the president this morning
was after the cabinet meeting. He pre-
pared it himself and sent it to the press
association. In the cabinet meeting,
which lasted three hours, today Cuba was
the topic. The president expressed him-
self in plain language on the subject. He
was almost violent in his criticism of the
action of congress.

Then he turned upon Secretary Olney
and told him when he desired any state-
ment of his position on a public matter
he would make it himself. He referred to
the "authorized" statement and said that
it expressed his position, but he pro-
posed to make it public in his own way.

Olney, who is a man of opinions and
determination, is said to have resented the
president's words, announcing that as long
as he was secretary of state in name he
proposed to be a factor. This brought an
explanation from the president, couched
in soft words, and the storm blew over
calmly and Mr. Olney made no objection
to his statement to the press denying that
he was responsible for the "authorized"
statement.

The Authorized Denial.

The statement given out by the president
is as follows:
"I see that it is assumed in certain
quarters that a deliverance published a
few days ago on the Cuban question may
be taken as defining the attitude of the
administration on that subject. I wish
you would say that I never said the state-
ment nor heard of it until I read it in the
newspapers, and then I reflected to read
all of it, supposing that it represented
nothing more than a newspaper guess. I
do not know how many of the statements
it is constructed or inspired, but I do
know that I am in no manner responsible
for it, nor in any way related to it."

"I only desire to say that I do not know
whether the publication referred to repre-
sents the views of the administration on
the Cuban question or not, and that I
have never found any difficulty in
communicating with the people in a
manner which leaves no doubt as to the
authenticity of any statement purporting
to represent his views."

Said in Cabinet Meeting.

In talking over the Cuban matter the
president told the cabinet that congress
had gone wild over it. He
was determined that this government
should not act in the matter of recognition
until the Cuban had set up a regular
government and demonstrated that they
were able to maintain it.

The confederacy, he declared, was not
recognized by a foreign power until it had
set up its government and performed all
the requisites of a government. He did
not propose to do this for the Spanish
government, but he would do it for the
government of the United States.

If the billgivers' resolutions passed
the senate he did not propose to act in
accordance with their declaration. It was
accompanied by the officers present
from his expressions that he would rest
upon the files of the state de-
partment as now rest the Armenian resolu-
tions. If congress by joint resolution
called upon him to act he would make
response in a special message setting forth
his views. Further than to leave this im-
pression upon the minds of his cabinet
officers he did not go.

When Will He Make It?

When he will make a public and official
statement depends upon results. In the
meantime he is endeavoring to get at the
details of the situation in Cuba
through our consular officers and others.
He is reading carefully all the news-
paper stories from Cuba, and especially the
articles written by Murat Halstead. His
present views were expressed in the house
the other day by Mr. Turner, of Georgia.
That they met with no responsive state-
ment has caused the president to harbor
intense feeling against congress.

To express it mildly, he has no respect
for congressional views nor for the ability
of congress to handle an important ques-
tion. The president has more than once
shown a decided disposition to disregard
any line of policy which he had not in-
spired adopted by congress. This has
irritated congress and the general
discontent has been clearly shown
for a direct issue to be made as to how
far the president is independent of the
popular will as expressed by the practical-
ly unanimous vote of both houses of con-
gress.

E. W. B.

Washington, March 6.—A Madrid pa-
per published yesterday that Senator
Dupuy de Lome had telegraphed to
the government that President Cleve-

land would refuse as long as he is presi-
dent, either to recognize the rebels or in-
tervene in the Cuban question.

This was cabled to the United States,
but it was wholly without foundation.
All other statements attributing to the
Spanish minister here any statement as to
President Cleveland's intentions one way
or another in the international episode,
are equally destitute of foundation.
Senator de Lome has constantly observed
the strictest letter of diplomatic propriety.
It is therefore inconceivable that he should
have authorized any interview or sent to
any newspaper any message expressing an
opinion in regard to the action of the presi-
dent which has not yet been officially before Mr.
Cleveland.

GEN. GOMEZ OUTWITS WEYLER.

SPANISH THOUGHT HE HAD CAP-
TURED THE CUBAN.

Invasion, Occupation and Expulsion
Are Three Stages of General
Gomez's Campaign.

Havana, March 4, via Tampa, Fla., March
6.—(Special.)—The recent movement
of the main body of insurgents east from
Havana province across Matanzas to the
line of Santa Clara, and then back to the
center of Havana province, again displayed
the genius which has made his military
operations remarkable.

General Weyler, with more troops, better
organization, more thorough preparation
for transportation and more cavalry than
Martinez Campos had, has been out-gener-
aled by the insurgent chief. Weyler's first
failure was when Maceo was allowed to
enter Havana province from Pinar del Rio
and effect a junction with Gomez in spite
of the wall of men across the island. Then
all available troops were sent out to
strengthen the columns which were closing
in on the two rebel leaders within twenty
miles of this city.

The official reports had the two large
rebel columns surrounded by three col-
umns of Spain's best troops, with cavalry,
infantry and artillery. The government
forces attacked their lines in the shape of
a triangle, and for a few days a report of
a serious engagement was awaited. Just
what occurred is not clear. From all I can
learn I believe that Gomez pushed one side
of the triangle back, while Maceo pushed
back the other and the insurgents passed
out at the opening. The fighting that oc-
curred was not serious, but it was a
10,000 on the insurgent side and double the
number of Spanish troops, the losses, all
told, were less than 100.

When it was learned that the rebels had
gone east into Matanzas, the troops fol-
lowed. Other columns were sent by rail to
head them off on the line into Santa Clara.
There were no engagements of importance
there, for when the troops had all been
started east, it was learned that both rebel
leaders were going west. They had sent
their wounded over the line into Santa
Clara, and were unencumbered for future
operations.

Why Gomez and Maceo Did.
Gomez counter-marched to the middle of
Matanzas province, where he stopped to see
that the estates should not obey Weyler's
order to grind cane. Those found to be
preparing had their cane burned.

Maceo returned to Havana province. He
brought with him his own column of about
2,000 men, and many more belonging to
the column from the coast, which have
been moving west for about a month. These
forces, added to those which remained in
this province, make the situation more se-
rious here than at any time.

The outposts of the enemy are within ten
miles of the city. The government holds
nearly every railroad station, and the most
of these towns have been entered and par-
tially burned down. Only by the use of
forts are the troops able to hold these
towns, and while the garrison is shut up
behind barricades and exchanges shots with
a portion of the invading party, other de-
tachments search stores for arms, ammuni-
tion and other supplies and set fire to
buildings owned by Spaniards. As a rule
property of Cubans who sympathize with
the rebellion, also that of Americans, is
spared, though, in some instances, whole
towns are given to the torch.

Outside of the fortified towns in this pro-
vince are many small towns, which have
been occupied by the rebels for several
weeks. The Cubans melt away upon the
approach of a large column of Spanish
troops, but reappear as the Spanish leave.

Traveling Is Tedious.

Railroads are operated in this manner:
As telegraph wires are down most of the
time, and there is no thing what is ahead
of the train, an exploring engine with one
armored car advances cautiously along the
line.

The engineer watches for missing rails
and saved ties, while the troops watch for
insurgents. The rate of progress is about
five miles an hour. The train follows close-
ly, also with one or more armored cars, and
a strong guard. When the train is in the
middle of the line, the train is sent out
two days a week. Although it runs along
the strong line across the island and has
block houses within rifle range of each
other, the train seldom reaches the destina-
tion in one day.

On the return trip, rails which have just
been laid are missing, and others have
been substituted. The western side of way, into
Pinar del Rio, has not run further than ten
miles from this city in six weeks. No trains
have gone to Guanajay in a month. Trains
to Matanzas seldom get through. Nearly
every station on the line has been destroy-
ed. In other provinces affairs are about
the same. The operations of the insurgents
are directed against railroads, which are
employed for moving government troops,
and against planters, whose crops furnish
Spain with the revenues of war.

Incidentally much other property is de-
stroyed and people are made homeless and
destitute. Prowling bands of robbers and
incendiaries follow movements of both col-
umns of both armies and commit outrages.
The insurgents hang these men and the
Spaniards shoot them whenever they are
caught. The position of the Cubans is
horrible, and this one is not exempt. The
blame for the depredations committed does
not all belong to the Cuban side, however.
Spanish columns have been accused of wanton
destruction in many places.

The prospect of any kind of a sugar crop
is less encouraging. The Government has
apparently the power to prevent grinding,
except on estates very close to cities, and
where large forces are retained for defense.
The outlook for gathering and sending off
the tobacco crop is also not encouraging.

Invasion, Occupation, Expulsion.

Gomez, in a talk with an American plan-
ter recently, said: "The position of the
Cubans is desperate. There is in the town a supply
of provisions sufficient only for three days.
That of invasion, that of occupation and



DR. NATHAN
DR. HARRIS
THE END
HE WAS
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THE HARD
Stricken w
Dr. Harris
Dr. Nathan
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